

## COMES TO TELL OF THE DUE TO THE

Mme. Mendes, Poetess With  
Wonderful Hair, Will  
Lecture in America.

### COMES IN BEHALF OF FRENCH TROOPS

PARIS, France, Feb. 27.—The poetess, novelist, ballet writer and lecturer, Mme. Jeanne Mendes, will arrive in New York early in March for a lecture tour throughout the United States on behalf of the French wounded. This is her first visit to America. She will go to the San Francisco exposition and speak on her war experiences in every big city of the country.

A leader of the social and intellectual world here and one of the finest brunettes in Paris, Mme. Mendes will be an honored and much admired guest in New York. She has been invited to the American Society, and has received from prominent American women.

Friends of Mme. Mendes also say that she has a fashion surprise in store for American women, and one that they will not be able to resist. The "impulse" is a woman's secret, and it is therefore generally understood that Mme. Mendes plans to set a new craze for dyeing the finger tips and tops of the toes a delicate rose shade.

This is a Turkish custom adopted by the beautiful poetess, who made a special study of feminine habits in the Orient. The fingers and toes are dipped in the rose dye as far as the first joint, and the result is to impart an exotic touch calculated to add to a woman's attractiveness.

Reverts to Old Superstition. Since the war, Mme. Mendes has been unable to surmount a very interesting superstition which has existed in her family since the earliest days. The poetess comes of a very old and noble family of Brittany and has adopted some of the 12 commandments which saved one of her ancestors from perishing in the Crusades in the thirteenth century. Her ancestor, a young Breton chieftain, full of fear and despair because his husband had left her on their wedding day to head the prophetess, asked that she be given a definite task to perform each day until her husband returned.

According to the old story, the bishop laid down 12 rules which she had to obey implicitly if she would have her husband return. Among other things, she had to walk barefooted on a rough road leading to the Calvary of the chateau every day; she had to doff her hat and kneel before a crucifix every evening; and she had to wear only a chemise of the coarsest linen. As a special mortification she had to remain silent one day out of seven and to fast every third day. But hardest of all to obey was the order not to look in a mirror or to array herself in any festive garment, nor to wear a fancy headdress until her lord returned.

Keeps All But One. The Mendes family legend says the little bride kept all the commandments except the last—for want of a mirror she looked in the sea and saw her plain headpiece could not satisfy her desire for coquetry, she adorned it with Brittany's richest, honeycombed and woven. But as, literally, she did not break the commandments, her husband returned to her after seven years.

Mme. Mendes Disobeys. Like her ancestor, Madame Mendes has this year adopted a coarse chemise of rough linen, she has vowed she will speak no more and she has given up luxuries. But she still piles up her wonderful coal black hair in labyrinthine coils, and has not discarded the crown of diamonds she adopted to prevent the tumbling of her hair at night.

Mme. Mendes' work on behalf of the wounded soldiers has the support of Pierre Loti, Anatole France, Rostand and numerous other intellectuals, while her husband has given her a large bronze statue entitled "La Defense," which is to be sold at not less than \$5,000.

### Many Princesses Are Awaiting End of War For Princes to Marry

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 27.—There are at the present moment more than 100 princesses of eligible marrying age than there have been for many years. Besides princesses, there are the daughters of kings, grand dukes, and for the war would have had royal nuptials. At this time, princesses and grand dukes are waiting for the end of the war to be removed from succession to the throne, and his name has been coupled with that of the czar's eldest and beautiful daughter.

The eldest of the king of Bavaria's many daughters has just been married, but as she was engaged before the outbreak of the war, she is not a princess. The widowed father of the young queen of Portugal—the wedding presented great difficulties.

The largest number of eligible royal bridegrooms are German, and it will be hard for them to find consorts now in other countries. In Russia, the grand duke Constantine is 24, and said to be the most charming and intelligent, while there are six other grand dukes and a list most of them very wealthy.

Of these grand dukes Dimitri Pavlovitch is the greatest catch. He is no longer removed from succession to the throne, and his name has been coupled with that of the czar's eldest and beautiful daughter.

Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro have all eligible princesses whose marriages will probably be the seal of Balkan treaties.

### British Begin to Plan For Peace

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 27.—An organization known as the Union of Democratic Control has been formed by a number of distinguished Britishers to guide the framers of the peace terms with a view to securing a lasting peace by giving the people of conquered provinces the right to settle their own destinies, and reducing international armaments.

The executive committee of the union is composed of Ramsey MacDonald, M. P.; Charles Trevelyan, M. P.; Arthur Ponsonby, M. P.; and Norman Angell, leader of the international peace movement. Their principles are:

- 1—No province shall be transferred from one government to another without the consent of the people, or otherwise, of the population of the province.
- 2—No treaty, arrangement or undertaking shall be entered upon in the

## Germany Uses Caillaux to Make a Proposal For Peace



JOSEPH CAILLAUX.

PARIS, France, Feb. 27.—Why Joseph Caillaux, former premier and minister of finance and husband of the woman who shot the editor Calmette, has been sent on a mission to Brazil, is now explained. The newspaper, *Democrate*, of Delmont, Switzerland, has been sent on a mission to Brazil, is now explained. The newspaper, *Democrate*, of Delmont, Switzerland, has been sent on a mission to Brazil, is now explained. The newspaper, *Democrate*, of Delmont, Switzerland, has been sent on a mission to Brazil, is now explained.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander in chief, president Poincaré and most of the cabinet ministers were opposed to the plan, but the situation became so tense as to necessitate the resignation of Adolphe Messimy as minister of war and the formation of a ministry of national defense.

"After the battle of the Marne, Germany proposed peace through ex-  
-minister Joseph Caillaux, offering to give up the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, with the exception of Strasbourg, receiving in exchange a small zone on the North sea coast extending from Calais to Dunkirk. France, in addition, was to acknowledge the annexation of Belgium by Germany.

The answer to this proposal was the signing of a convention by the allies to make a separate peace. After this M. Caillaux was appointed to an important position in the pay corps, but later was relieved of this post and sent on a mission to Brazil."

PARIS, France, Feb. 27.—How the British make their explosives is described by a writer who was given permission to go through a factory now turning out much of the material used in the British and French shells.

The factory grounds are connected by telephones and tram lines, says the writer, and in addition to the buildings there are a number of embankments. Some of the sheds are highly dangerous. First among these comes the nitro-glycerine shed, in which a tank filled with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid is kept in a state of violent agitation by means of compressed air jets, shot up from the bottom.

Above the acid, a small stream of pure glycerine trickles in, and the mixture is stirred by means of a long shaft. The acid, when mixed with the glycerine, becomes nitro-glycerine—ten times more powerful than gun powder and likewise explosive at the slightest shock.

No Trace of Red Allowed. The fumes arising from the tank are closely watched while the contents are cooled by means of chilled brine, forced through a coil of pipes at the bottom. Should the slightest trace of red appear the attendant must drown the shed.

When ready, the crude explosive runs through lead pipes to another room. There it is allowed to settle in vats, and the surface is skimmed off. If the compound has not been properly mixed, a ring of peacock green appears on the surface of the tank, and the attendants dash out of the building to save themselves if they can.

The third building is devoted to the washing of the nitro-glycerine to get rid of the excess free acid. Two washings are gone through, the first in pure water and the second in water to which a strong solution of soda has been added to neutralize the remaining traces of acid.

Made Into Dynamite. Nitro-glycerine is now used for many purposes in the form already reached. But to make dynamite, it is taken to a fourth shed, where finely ground wood pulp and Chilean saltpetre are added. This yellowish, soapy mixture is harmless unless fired by strong concussion, generally by a cap of fulminate of mercury, an explosive that goes off at the merest touch.

Dynamite is rarely used in torpedoes, because gun cotton is more convenient. Some forms of it, however, enter into submarine mines.

The making of melinite and picric acid and of trinitro-toluidine, the terrible explosive used in aerial bombs, is kept from the public, while absolute secrecy surrounds the making of cordite, lyddite and the mysterious "B" powder.

It is said that some of the materials turned out in the explosive factories, which employes and chemists think are absolutely necessary to the production of service charges, are not used at all. They are asked for simply to mislead possible traitors who would betray government secrets.

THREE OF CARIB CREW  
DIED WHEN SHIP SUNK

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 27.—Three members of the American steamer *Carib* lost their lives when their ship was sunk Tuesday in the North sea, probably by a mine. It has been learned that the *Carib* went down off Borkum Island at the mouth of the Ems river and not near Heligoland, as was presumed from the first announcement.

## Servian King Acts As Own Priest



NSH Servia, Feb. 27.—Taking advantage of a right long possessed by Servian sovereigns, but seldom exercised, King Peter acted as his own priest and said mass when his troops returned to Belgrade, the devastated capital. There happened to be no priest at hand for the ceremony of thanksgiving which the king wished to hold. The king refused to postpone the ceremony and, putting on the churchly robes, he officiated in person.

## German Savings Deposits Grow War Has Had No Effect on Amounts

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 27.—A report on the German savings banks shows that they have done satisfactorily since the war began. In the days around the end of July about \$2,490,000 more was withdrawn from them than was paid in; but in August the deposits exceeded the withdrawals.

In October, owing to the payment of suggestions on the big national loan, the withdrawals again exceeded deposits by some \$30,000,000, but the reduction of deposits during the second half of the year was altogether only about \$23,000,000; and if the interest credited to depositors at the end of the year be taken into account, their holdings for the half year actually increased by almost \$50,000,000. For the entire year the increase was over \$200,000,000.

The considerable number of savings banks have already issued their annual reports for 1914, and not one of them shows a reduction in deposits. Since the beginning of the new year a considerable improvement in the business of the banks has been observed. From various parts of the country it is reported that deposits have been heavier than ever before. People are apparently laying by money to subscribe for the next big war loan, which will probably be brought out in about two months.

## Fleet of 200 Aeroplanes Patrols British Coast to Resist German Raiders

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 27.—The battered and torn east coast of England, unprotected by the sea, is now being patrolled by a new and unbroken line of military activity. From the mouth of the Humber to the mouth of the Mersey, the coast is now being patrolled by a new and unbroken line of military activity.

On shore army autos and motorcycles speed up and down the coast, each machine with a regular beat to patrol. The coast patrol of ordinary times has been augmented and these men tramp the sands for sight or sound of air craft. Motor cars carrying anti-aircraft guns are stationed at several points.

Southampton, the country home of the king and queen, is exhaustively protected, so far as protection against aerial attack is possible. Their majesties have even had to undergo air attacks to ascertain the chances of being hit by the German flyers. One day last week a British aviator ascended to a height of about one and a half miles and practiced at dropping small bags of flour, to represent bombs, on the castle. From this height, with a strong wind blowing and a weapon necessarily light to produce actual damage, the nearest he could come to the castle was two miles. This was highly gratifying to their majesties.

Flemish and the other 2000 only French. Around the shacks, notwithstanding the sandy soil, some of the men have late come from the front. The authorities distribute daily premiums to those obtaining the best results in neatness and cultivation. In one place an excellent imitation of the Dutch lion is laid out in sand and green turf fetched from the woods.

Refugees Are Industrious. The camp is under a Dutch military guard and besides the company of 150 soldiers a small detachment of county police and Belgian gendarmes patrols the villages to keep order. Tools for the camp, and besides these there are men and women among the refugees who possess a high grade of education and who give their services as readers to their comrades in distress in the school rooms after nightfall. A benevolent resident of the district also has presented a moving picture apparatus for entertainment.

Sickness among the refugees has been little, considering the number of people who were brought together in a spot where no drainage or sanitary arrangements existed before their arrival. Only one adult has died since the camp was formed and that was a woman of over 80 years of age. Among the children, a number have died of measles.

## BRUSSELS WAS PLEASE RE SPOT FOR BELGANS

Was the One Luxurious  
Foible of Hard Working  
People of Country.

### HAD ALL THAT MAKES PARIS GAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Drawing a picture of Brussels as it was before the present war, the National Geographic society describes the capital of the Belgians in the following terms:

City Was Built to Please. "The Brussels of before the war was the one indulgence that the industrious Belgian folk permitted itself. Other Belgian cities were built for practical purposes—for the Belgians are the hard headed folk of the centuries—but Brussels was built to please. Strategic sites near the raw materials of industry upon the lines of trade, ports, and vantage points for the distribution of agricultural produce explain every Belgian city, except Brussels and Ostend—and Ostend was built exclusively for the benefit of rich foreigners with money to spend. Brussels was the weak, the luxurious foible of the hardest working of peoples.

Paris as a Smaller Scale. "Brussels had the charms of a miniature. It reproduced, feature for feature, the breathless pleasure of Paris, the bright art and ardent bohemian, the teeming night life, and all of the bewildering pastimes of the ultra in fashion and fortune. These things were just as in Paris, though drawn to a much smaller scale. But proportionately there were more Belgians in Brussels than Frenchmen in Paris or Germans in Berlin or Englishmen in London. These three greater war capitals have the people of the world among them. Brussels was primarily Belgian.

The population of the city, together with its suburbs, exceeded a million. Brussels was considerably larger and livelier than the American capital, Washington, which, it might be said, is the smallest and most isolated of all the important capitals of the world. Nevertheless, even Washington has a more solid, a more conservative appearance than the chief city of Belgium.

An Unavoidable River. "The city has no the unsurpassable river Seine, 50 miles from the sea. Old Brussels is pentagonal, and magnificent boulevards mark the sites of the old fortifications. New Brussels lies on higher land. It is dry and healthful, and contains the finer residences and most of the beautiful public buildings. The lower town is devoted to business and to the canals which reach to Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp and Amsterdam.

"Brussels began somewhere in the seventh century as a congregation, a congregation which gathered to hear St. Gery, bishop of Cambrai, preach. St. Gery was one of those rare old heroes of young Christians, who matched their teachings with the lives and who were in command of an irresistible eloquence. The camp of religious enthusiasm grew rapidly into a village, which early distinguished itself in manufacture and trade.

By the early middle ages it had grown wealthy, and it has always since remained a home of wealth and splendor. It has been twice destroyed by fire, and has acknowledged many masters.

Is Land of Working Man. "Belgium is a land of the working man. There was, probably, hardly a home to be found in Belgium in which everybody was in business in Belgium; everybody was bent upon making money. The Belgian was proud of his business and his belt. In short, the whole country was self made, and, therefore, democratic. Brussels, the other chief city of Belgium, has always been aristocratic in tone and feeling. The symbols of labor and of the working man were not allowed to trade in Brussels, which stands like an oasis in the desert with its savoring life, its pure and its aristocratic devotion to art, music and the theater, its light gaiety, and its gracefully worn luxury. The splendor of Brussels is not the grand splendor of Vienna. It is rather the pleasing elegance of an old Kaiserstadt like Vienna."

in the army would rob them of a great part of the workers they must have, and the great masses of the people, first and foremost, millions of organized and able-bodied men, submitting to military discipline, which they consider would constitute a very serious attack upon their personal freedom.

A British general who has commanded British troops in all parts of the world, said last night, the other day when I asked him his opinion on the subject of conscription, an Englishman who is forced to fight against his will loses his very ability to fight. Given the individual initiative and his innate love of fighting makes the Englishman the most valuable soldier in the world, the French not even.

Among political leaders who are strongly opposed to conscription there are, however, a few who are in favor of a strong campaign in favor of conscription will be started next year under the pretext that, unless the war be over by that time, Germany will have an army of 2,000,000 to crush Germany.

## Idea of Being Forced Into the Army Is Repug- nant to the People.

IS BEING MADE  
POLITICAL ISSUE

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 27.—Since the recent visit of the French minister of war, M. Millerand, to this country and the subsequent laudatory articles in the French press over the splendid results of the tests to which the voluntary military system has been put here, it may be considered quite certain that the idea of conscription and compulsory service has received its deathblow, and even its most enthusiastic supporters in the anti-conscription press, like the *Daily Mail*, have found it convenient to say nothing about it.

It is to be made to have the issue incorporated on the platform of the unionist party at the next parliamentary election.

Popular opinion is as strongly opposed to conscription as ever, and shrewd unionists have recently become convinced that Napoleon came very close to the truth when he said "I would like to see a conscription, a conscription like that of the French not even."

Our leaders, manufacturers will always oppose the idea of conscription because two years compulsory service

turn in the trenches comes. Every man then is a bundle of nerves, but that doesn't prevent the traditional gallantry and devotion of the British soldier. A German sentinel or an officer on observation becomes not only the target for our bullets but a butt of sarcasm. This is the only way of showing a man that he is not a hero.

"Four days in the mud up to our knees when we stand up to fire, to the army when we all down to rest as for lying down in it, that's not to be thought of."

Here at the rest depot we find the illustrated papers with photographs of "barbaric trenches" such as we haven't had the luck to see. The real business in hand is transacted in a narrow ditch, a yard and a half deep, with a foot of mud, water or slush at the bottom of it and a low bridge of earth on the edge toward the Germans who batter it with their bullets and scatter it with their shells.

Each of the lines in the "crag" as we call the covered trenches, and at rest in the villages, life is dull and uninteresting—nothing to do but graze hogs, clean guns and chaff the tubers. No one seems to be sorry when their

## Stands Days at a Time In Water Soldier Says Cannot Catch Cold

PARIS, France, Feb. 27.—Georges Quinton, a reservist who was cited in the orders of the day for holding out alone of all his section, against the attack of November 12 near Ypres, sends some interesting notes of trench life.

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